THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
1868.			
4 Wednesday,	6 47.5	5 13	
6 Friday,	6 48.5	5 12	
7 Saturday,	6 49.5	5 11	For November, 1840.
8 Sunday,	6 50.5	5 10	D. H. M.
9 Monday,	6 51.5	5 9	First 01 7 43 morn.
10 Tuesday,	6 52.5	5 8	Full 9 12 30 after'n.
11 Wednesday	6 53.5	5 7	Last 16 3 20 morn.
			New 23 9 51 even'n.

MR. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS TO THE LADIES AT RICHMOND.

This address is reported in a late number of the Richmond Whig, and though delivered in presence of the fair auditory composed of the mothers and daughters of Virginia, it is worthy the attention of every mother and daughter in the land. It is replete with just and noble sentiments; and as to the style and language, it might seem that the beauty of the presence had inspired the distinguished and estimable statesman, and induced a corresponding beauty of expression. Altogether, we consider this address one of rare interest and excellence; and as such we submit it to the judgment of the fair readers of the Journal, of whom it is our pride to have many:

LADIES—I am very sure, I owe the pleasure I now enjoy to your kind disposition, which has given me the opportunity to present my thanks and my respects to you thus collectively, since the shortness of my stay in the city does not allow me the happiness of calling upon you severally had individually. And, in the first place, I wish to express to you my deep and hearty thanks, as I have endeavored to do to your fathers, your husbands and your brothers, for the unbounded hospitality I have received ever since I came among you. It is registered, I assure you, on a grateful heart in characters of an enduring nature. The rough contests of the political world are not suited to the dignity and to the delicacy of your sex; but you possess the intelligence to know how much of that happiness which you are entitled to hope for, both for yourselves and for your children, depends on the right administration of good government, and a proper care of public morals. That is a subject on which the moral perceptions of women are both quicker and juster than those of the other sex. I do not now speak of that administration of government whose object is merely the protection of industry, the preservation of civil liberty, and security to enterprise its due reward. I speak of government in a somewhat higher point of view. We live in an age distinguished for great benevolent exertion, in which the attention of men are concentrating the means they possess by endowing colleges and academies, by uniting to build churches and support the cause of religion, and by establishing Athenæums, Lyceums, and all the other modes of popular instruction. This is all well; it is admirable; it augurs well for the prospect of coming generations. But I have sometimes thought that there is a point of view in which government is to be considered—I mean for its power and its duty, to augment the morals of the community and to inspire it with just sentiments of religion, which is in other countries. A popular government is more powerful than any other influence (and I have sometimes feared them all other influences put together) in its action on the morals of the community, for good or for evil. Its example, its tone, whether of respect or of disrespect to moral obligation, is most important to human happiness; because it is among those things which most affect the political morals of mankind, and hence their general morals also. I advert to this, because there has been put forth in modern times the false maxim that there is one morality for politics and another morality for other things; that in their political conduct to their opponents, men may say and do that which they would never think of saying or doing in the personal relations of private life. There has been openly announced a maxim which I consider as the very concrete of false morality, which declares that "all is fair in politics." If a man speaks falsely or calumniously of his neighbor, and is reproached for the offence, the ready excuse is this, it was in relation to public and political matters—I cherished no personal ill will whatever against that individual, but quite the contrary; I spoke of my adversary merely as a political man. In my opinion, the day is coming when falsehood will stand for falsehood, and calumny will be treated as a breach of commandment, whether it be committed politically or in the concerns of private life. It is by the promulgation of sound morals in the community, and more especially by the training and instruction of the young, that woman performs her part towards the preservation of a free government. It is now generally admitted that public liberty, the perpetuity of a free constitution, rests on the virtue and intelligence of the community which enjoys it. How is that virtue to be inspired? and how is that intelligence to be communicated? Bonaparte once asked Madame De Staël, on what measure he could most promote the happiness of France. Her reply is full of political wisdom. She said, "instruct the mothers of the French people." Because the mothers are the affectionate and the effective teachers of the human race. The mother begins this process of training with the infant in her arms. It is she who directs, so to speak, its first mental and spiritual pulsations. She conducts it along the impressible years of childhood and of youth; and hopes to deliver it to the rough contests and tumultuous scenes of life, armed by those good principles which her child has first received from maternal care and love.

If we draw within the circle of our contemplation the mothers of a civilized nation, what do we see? We behold so many artificers working, not on frail and perishable matter, but on the immortal mind, moulding and fashioning beings who are to exist forever. We applaud the artist whose skill and genius present the mimic man upon the canvass—we admire and celebrate the sculptor who works out the same image in enduring marble—but how insignificant are these achievements, though the highest and the fairest in all the departments of art, in comparison with the great vocation of human mothers! They work not upon the canvass that shall fail, or the marble that shall crumble into dust—but upon mind, upon spirit, which is to last forever, and which is to bear, for good or for evil, throughout its duration, the impress of a mother's plastic hand.

I have already expressed the opinion, which all allow to be correct, that our security for the duration of the free institutions which bless our country, depends upon the habits of virtue and the prevalence of knowledge and education. Knowledge does not comprise all which is contained in the larger term of education. The feelings are to be disciplined—the passions are to be inspired—a profound religious feeling is to be instilled, and pure morality inculcated under all circumstances. All this is comprised in education. Mothers who are faithful to this great duty, will tell their children that neither in political nor in any other concerns of life, can man ever withdraw himself from the perpetual obligations of conscience and of duty; that in every act, whether public or private, he incurs a just responsibility; and that in no condition is he warranted in trifling with important rights and obligations. They will impress upon their children the truth, that the exercise of the elective franchise is a social duty, of as solemn a nature as man can be called to perform; that a man may not innocently trifle with his vote; that every free elector is a trustee as well for others as himself; and that every man and every measure he supports, has an important bearing on the interests of others as well as on his own.—It is in the inculcation of high and pure morals such as these, that in a free Republic, woman performs her sacred duty, and fulfils her destiny. The French, as you know, are remarkable for their fondness for sweetmeat phrases, in which much meaning is condensed into a small space. I noticed lately, on the title page of one of the books of popular instruction in France, this motto: "Pour instruction on the heads of the people; you owe them that baptism." And certainly, if there be any duty which may be described by a reference to that great institute of religion, a duty approaching it in importance, perhaps next to it in obligation, it is this.

I know you hardly expect me to address you on the popular political topics of the day. You read enough—you hear quite enough on those subjects. You expect me only to meet you, and to render my profound thanks for this marked proof of your regard, and will kindly receive the assurances with which I tender to you, on parting, my affectionate respects and best wishes.

SPEECH OF GOV. BARBOUR

To the Ladies assembled at the Log Cabin, during the late Convention at Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. WEBSTER having resumed his seat—

JAS. BARBOUR, Esq. the President of the Convention, rose to give notice that the meeting would then be adjourned to the Capitol square, when the call for some remarks from him became so loud and imperative, that he relinquished his original design, and consented to address, for a few moments, the ladies assembled. He said:

LADIES: I tender to you my profoundest thanks for the very high compliment which in your goodness you have bestowed upon me, in the very unexpected call I have now received. Nothing, certainly, could have been more unexpected on my part.—There are a thousand reasons why I, above all, should not have been called out on the present occasion. One will be sufficient: after what you have heard from the lips of the highly distinguished gentleman who has just resumed his seat, every one must be satisfied that any thing from me will be calculated, instead of rendering any service to the cause, only to weaken the impression which cannot but have been made by one of those bursts of eloquence which are the peculiar prerogative of [illegible] genius.—What can I add to what has been already so well spoken? In my plain, old-fashioned way, I should rejoice to proclaim to you the deep gratification I have experienced wherever I have recently gone in seeing the ladies every where coming out, to countenance, by their presence and smiles, those assemblages of the rougher sex which, in throngs, are gathering throughout the length and breadth of this land—all animated with the one holy purpose of redeeming from destruction those liberties secured for us by our fathers, which are equally dear to woman as to man, and which she, with us, is equally bound to transmit untarnished to our children for ages to come. I hail this with joy, as a happy omen and guaranty of our success. I have heard that Mr. Van Buren lately said to a gentleman, with whose vocation he happened not to be acquainted, "I understand that all the lawyers and all the clergy are against me."—Now, if both saint and sinner, and all the ladies, too, are against Mr. Van Buren, what prospect can he possibly have of success? (Laughter.)

I entirely accord with the views which have been so eloquently expressed by the gentleman who has addressed you. "Albeit unus'd to the melting mood," I found, whilst he was expressing them, the tears involuntarily stealing down my cheeks, and I am persuaded that the heart of every lady here present more than responded to my own. You will not suspect me, especially at my time of life, of any such design as flattery. I never was remarkable for that propensity in other days, and now you will really admit that it is totally out of the question. (Laughter.) But I have proclaimed it when you were not present, and if I say it now, you will not infer that I suppose the female heart is to be affected by that paltry flattery which you sometimes have to deal with. No: while the pitiful flatterer bugs himself in the persuasion that he is prevailing with you by such arts, although, from your exceeding politeness, you may be induced to conceal your feelings, I am sure, did you utter them, they would be expressive only of contempt. But I have said, when you were not present, that I did verily believe, if the liberty of this country is to be saved, we shall owe its salvation to the virtuous women of America. It is they, after all, who must turn away the sword of the destroyer. As my distinguished friend has so well said, it is you who take the infant in your arms, and commence the training of the future man. Your part is perfect; all the evils he afterwards acquires is from us; you have no share in it. And, in contemplating the gratifying spectacle, to which I have already alluded, I have indulged the pleasing hope, not only that you would work out our own deliverance from the danger now impending, but that you will lay a deep foundation in the minds of the youth now rising to manhood of such principles as shall secure and perpetuate our freedom. The women of America have presented examples worthy to stand in history by the side of the Greek and the Roman mothers, which its pages have rendered immortal. You have, in substance, often repeated the famous injunction of the Lacedæmonian mother, who presented a shield to her son, just going into battle for the first time, with these words: "Take this, my son; return home with it or upon it."

Ladies, I have been induced to say thus much, because commanded to speak from a quarter which will always be sovereign with me. I shall treasure up the memory of that command as one of the most pleasing incidents of my life, and shall never think of it but with gratitude and pride.

Extract from Waddy Thompson's Dunville Speech.

KEEPING DEFAULTERS IN OFFICE.

It is proven by official documents that Harris, the Receiver at Columbus, was retained in office after it was known that he was a defaulter to an immense amount.—Mr. Woodbury, for nearly two years, had been coaxing this man to restore the money which he had stolen. I say stolen, for that is the word, the proper word. "Now do, dear Mr. Harris, pay us our money; it is very painful to have to tease you thus; we would not do it, Mr. Harris; indeed we would not, but we are mighty hard pushed ourselves." Mr. Harris was inexorable; he would pay nothing. At last he was informed that if he did not pay up by the first of October, he would be dismissed. This began to look a little like doing the right thing at last. But mark the issue! Mr. Claiborne, the member of Congress from Mississippi writes a letter to the President, saying amongst other things, that the election in Mississippi would be a very close one, and that Mr. Harris and his family were very influential, and were friendly to the Administration. He was restored to his office until he embezzled thirty or forty thousand dollars more, which was lost to the Government; in all, 100,000 dollars.—I might swell this list, if I were to name all who, under like circumstances, were retained in office after it was known that they embezzled the public money. Is not the case, then, made out, of the overseer who makes a profitable estate ruinously unproductive, the fences down, houses dilapidated, and winks at the stealing by the servants of the little that is made, not satisfied with not punishing them, but rewarding them by again giving them opportunities to steal? Would any man here retain such a manager? If he would not, but would continue power in its present hands, he cares less for the public interest than his own. He may be a patriot, according to his idea of the meaning of the word—he is not, according to mine.

There is a paragraph in Mr. Webster's speech on Long Island which ought to arrest the particular attention of his Jackson enemies who are in the practice of reviling him as an Aristocrat and Federalist. We refer to his allusion to the Nullification crisis of 1832-3. "I tell you [says Mr. Webster,] that when that affair was over, Gen. Jackson, with a degree of grateful respect which I shall always properly remember clasped my hand and said, 'If you and your northern friends had not come in as you did, *Calhoun and his party would have crushed us and the Constitution.*'—*N. Whig.*

From the Raleigh Register.

VAN BUREN'S FRIENDS LEAVING HIM.

Amongst others, Gen. JOHN P. VAN NESS, of Washington City, President of the Bank of the Metropolis, and one of the most wealthy citizens in the District of Columbia, and who was one of the most conspicuous supporters of Gen. Jackson's Administration, and a friend to the election of Mr. Van Buren, has lately, in a letter, in answer to an invitation to a Whig meeting of the citizens of the District, cordially united in opinion with the Whigs in the necessity of ejecting Van Buren from the Presidency. The General states that he supported the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, and continued to go with Van Buren, until he undertook measures which no other President, from Washington's time to the present, would have sanctioned. The General enumerates some of the leading grievances under which the Country is at present suffering. The derangement and want of a sound Currency, which has produced a general fall in the price of property, proves, he says, that something is amiss in the ruling Political Power. In every well regulated society, all trades and occupations are made to harmonize for the public good; the interest of each is identified; and every attempt to excite the jealousy of one class against another, is to be ascribed to motives of selfish ambition. It is the duty of Rulers to cherish harmony, and thus promote the prosperity and happiness of the Country; and whenever the Head of a Government takes a contrary course, he ought at once to be removed.

Contrast, says the General, the situation and progress of every branch of business in the Country, while the currency and credit of our happy community was undisturbed. Then, genius and enterprize were not prevented from inventing and consummating the noblest works of man; abundance of employment in all its variety; comfort and profit every where flowed into the lap of industry; property of every kind found its value; public and private virtue presided over a contented people, and the true glory of a happy land blazed forth as a guiding light to an admiring World. But because, every now and then a failure of a Bank or a Mercantile Concern, was heard of and some persons suffered from the villany of others—all must therefore be swept by the board, and a new system be organized. But who ever saw a state of Society without occasional evils of this kind? They are a necessary part of every civilized Society, which it is the province of law to check and restrain.

The General observes, that it is truly said, that "vigilance is the price of liberty," and then enumerates some of the instances of the gross mismanagement of the present Administration, commencing with the Florida War, which is a subject of painful consideration to every friend of humanity. Besides the many millions spent in this terrible contest with a few straggling savages, the blood of our population as well as that of our army, has been profusely shed, and the destitute surviving inhabitants are flying in terror and despair, and the merciless Indians are invading the neighboring States. It is an inglorious War, of which we can see no end.

He next refers to the vexed question of the North Eastern Boundary, which has been greatly neglected and may ultimately be attended with serious consequences, if the adjustment be farther delayed.

The New Jersey case he represents as violating a great principle on the threshold, and as conducted with a violence destructive of the calm and lofty dignity of Legislative proceedings.

The contemptuous neglect and rejection by Congress of all Legislative business in relation to the District of Columbia, was, he says, as disgraceful as it was unjust to the citizens; and, of the total inattention of Congress to the numerous and pressing private claims upon the Government, he speaks of as unpardonable.

The General also charges Congress with phlegmatic neglect of the noble Smithsonian Legacy, $500,000 of which have been long ago received by the Government, and yet no effective measure has been taken to carry the will of the donor into effect.

And the General asks, is not the Administration responsible for all this misconduct? Doubtless it is. It had majorities in both Houses of Congress, who proved their devotion by a prompt execution of every favorite project presented by the Executive. Let it, then, not be said (for it is a pitiful evasion) "the fault lies with Congress, the President can do nothing." Is it possible the people can be tricked with such mockery? The President, we all know, can "*recommend strongly for consideration.*"—If the President had chosen to urge Congress on these topics, with but a tythe of the zeal which he employed in the case of the sub-Treasury, or his war on the Credit system, he would not have failed to effect his object.

The General concludes his list of abuses, by mentioning the provision of an act of last session, which gives the President the arbitrary power of dispensing, at his discretion, with the application of certain appropriations made by Congress, for different objects, and to apply the money to such other objects as he may judge proper.

Upon the whole, he states the ruinous condition of our public affairs to be such as was never before witnessed, and produced, as he believes, by deleterious measures pressed on the Legislature by sophistry, and a determined systematic warfare against the general credit system of the Country, sustained by doctrines and arguments hostile to their tendency to the most important interests of the Nation, which abundantly prove that a change of our Political Rulers is absolutely necessary. The General then declares himself fully convinced that all our grievances will be rectified and effectually removed, by the election of Gen. HARRISON and JOHN TYLER to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, of whom he speaks in the highest terms, from his own knowledge.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

A RECANTATION AT LAST.

In 1820, whilst Martin Van Buren was only a member of the Legislature of New York, and probably had never fixed his eyes on the Presidential Chair, nor ever dreamed that he would want the aid of Southern votes, he sanctioned the following preamble and resolution which passed the Senate of New York, without debate and without a dissenting voice, he being present on its passage:—

"Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery an evil much to be deplored, and that every Constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the U. States clearly gives Congress the right to require of New States, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the U. States, the prohibiting of Slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union:

"*Therefore, Resolved*, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any Territory not composed as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

Whilst a Senator in Congress, Mr. Van Buren voted to impose restrictions on the carrying of more than a specified number of slaves to Florida.

Many efforts have been made since Van Buren became a candidate for the Presidency, to get from him a recantation of these votes. But he has never, until a few weeks ago, come out on that point. He thought Congress had the *power* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but he was free to say that he did not think it *expedient*. Still he said nothing about the right to restrict a Territory applying for admission as a State;—a right which he had so solemnly and emphatically affirmed in his resolution of 1820.

But on *Monday the 17th of August* 1840, the astounding news from Fisher's District, *from Orange, Guilford, Iredell, &c.* reached Washington, and carried terror into the White House. Something must be done, and that quickly, to retrieve the disaster.—*On the very next day*, the 18th of August, 1840. Mr. Van Buren proceeds to answer a letter written to him on the 29th of April 1840, (*nearly four months before*) and which he says he delayed answering because a bill was before Congress on the subject. If that was the cause of the delay how did it happen that he waited nearly a month after the session closed, before he answered Mr. Steele's letter. The Session terminated on the 23d of July, and he, after having waited nearly 3 months for the adjournment, waited another month for the election. He might have saved himself the trouble. His recantation has come too late. Like the man who takes an oath under the influence of bodily fear, Mr. Van Buren's declarations can now be regarded as of no validity or obligation.

The following is the correspondence to which we allude:—

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond county, N. C., April 29, 1840.

To his Excellency M. Van Buren:

Dear Sir—Your letter to W. F. Leak, in which you have renewed the sentiments contained in your letter to Junius Amis and others, as also the sentiments set forth in your inaugural message, is unsatisfactory to a portion of the South, inasmuch as you have said nothing as to the course you would pursue in case Congress were to assume the power of imposing restrictions upon States applying for admission into the Union, as to Slavery in particular. As this is a subject of vital importance to the South, you are respectfully invited to give your views upon the following interrogatory:

Do you hold that Congress has the constitutional power to impose restrictions upon States applying for admission into the Union, as to Slavery in particular?

An early reply is respectfully invited. I am, sir, politically opposed to you for the present, but am desirous to know your sentiments upon the above, and respectfully ask of you an early reply. You are informed, also, that I have this day addressed a similar letter to Gen. Harrison.

ROBT. J. STEELE.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1840.

Sir—I postponed my answer to your letter inquiring as to the course I would pursue in regard to the imposition of a restriction against Slavery upon the admission of a Territory into the Union as a State, until after the adjournment of Congress, as you were informed would be done, because a Bill for the admission of Florida was pending before that body, in respect to which it might become my duty to act officially in the matter, in season for the object you have in view. That contingency not having occured, I avail myself of an early occasion to reply to your communication.

In my published letter of the 16th of June last to Messrs. Mebane, Moore and Rodgers, of your State, I stated in reply to the questions directed to that point, that "a Bill abolishing Slavery in the Territory where it now exists, without the consent of the slave holding States, would in my opinion, be equally objectionable with one for the like purpose in the District of Columbia, and would not consequently receive my official sanction." A restriction against Slavery in a Territory similarly situated upon its admission into the Union as a State, would in my judgment, be liable to the same objection, and would be in like manner opposed by me. If the question in respect to the admission of Florida had been acted upon at the last session, I would have approved a Bill for her admission, without such a restriction, but would have withheld my approval from one containing it.

My acknowledgments are due for the spirit of candour and justice by which you have been induced to communicate in advance the state of your political feelings towards me, and to address a letter to Gen. Harrison, similar to that which was sent to myself. The liberal course you have thus adopted would of itself have satisfied me of the integrity of your motives, independently of the high character which it has afforded me pleasure to learn that you deservedly enjoy in the society in which you reside.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

M. VAN BUREN.

ROBERT J. STEELE, Esq.,
Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C.

In regard to Gen. Harrison, his reply to Mr. Steele's question was recorded on the Journals of Congress when he voted against the Missouri restrictions, and in his Vincennes and Cheviot and Dayton speeches, in which he denounces the doings of the Abolitionists as unconstitutional.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

Mr. Watkins Leigh, in his speech on Monday evening, stated some circumstances, which may be interesting to our readers, at the present moment, to learn. Mr. Leigh stated that in the winter of 1814-15, he was at Washington and lodged at Crawford's Hotel, where were Mr. Webster, Mr. Mason of N. Hampshire, Messrs. Gaston and Stanford, of N. Carolina, and several other members of Congress; that the Hartford Convention was the general subject of conversation; that he remembers perfectly well to have conversed with Mr. Webster on the subject; that Mr. Webster disapproved of the Convention, as an indiscreet and ill-judged measure, although he did not at all believe that any of its members entertained any purpose of dividing the Union, or any other evil purpose whatever.

Mr. Leigh said he remembered perfectly well, that he, Mr. Webster, mentioned the names of one or more persons, members of the Convention, who, he was persuaded, labored rather to allay than increase the excitement then existing in New England and the North.

This simple statement, from an authentic source, on authority no less than the never questioned word of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, will be sufficient to dispel one of the imputations with which the Enquirer has assailed Mr. Webster, and by which it has sought to prejudice the People of Virginia against that eminent citizen.—*Richmond Whig.*

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT

Was the constant cry of those who opposed the Administration of Mr. Adams; and for his alleged extravagance, he was driven from office to give place to one who promised every species of Retrenchment and Reform. To show how the pledge to curtail the expenses of Government has been fulfilled, we refer every voter to the expenditures of the Custom House of New York. In 1836, the sum of $162,236 was paid for Clerks. This alarmed the whole Country. It was considered enormous, and every true Patriot was called upon to cry aloud and spare not. And lo! what a liberal harvest of economy has the Country realized! We find by reference to official documents, that in 1839, the sum of *five hundred and forty one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four dollars* was paid out in Clerks' Salaries, and fees of Officers!

In 1836, there were 169 Custom House Officers. Now, there are 487! Mr. Adams was *denounced* for having a swarm of useless Office-holders in New York. Mr. Van Buren permits the number to be nearly *trebled*; and *the party* pronounces it all the *very essence of Democracy!* How LONG WILL THESE THINGS BE?—*Ral. Reg.*

A Reminiscence.—The original declaration of independence in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, has elicited from the veteran Mr. B. O. Tyler, an interesting reminiscence relative to that document. It had been kept in a tin case, and when the capitol was burned by the British during the late war, Mr. King took the declaration, all the treaties, and as many other valuable papers as he could carry, and fled with them to Montgomery Court House, Md.—thereby preserving them from destruction. When J. Q. Adams came into the State Department, he had the declaration taken out of its tin case, and hung it up in the Secretary's room—the case, being provided with a door, by opening which, any one can see the original. The splendid full length portrait of Washington, by Stewart, owes its preservation from the conflagration to Mrs. Madison. When that heroine saw the capitol in flames, she took her carving knife and cut the portrait out of the frame in which it hung, rolled it up, got into her carriage, and drove with it to Montgomery Court House, where it, with the public documents, was preserved.

Spurious Bills, of the denomination of Five Dollars, Camden Bank, are in circulation. The plate appears to be genuine, but the signatures are spurious.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The following Letter, which sufficiently explains itself, is an authoritative and effective rebuke of the falsehoods circulated by the agents of the Administration, concerning the grounds of the late Whig triumph in the Cumberland Congressional District in MAINE:

PORTLAND, (ME.) OCT. 3, 1840.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 28th September, containing several extracts from the *Globe* touching the recent election in this Congressional district, was received this morning. The charge therein made upon me of being an *abolitionist* has before met my eye, in Administration papers from various quarters of the country. It originated, I believe, in the Bay State Democrat, was thence copied into the New Era, and has since been industriously circulated, notwithstanding its immediate contradiction. I had resolved not to give myself the trouble of personally denying the truth of a report well known here to be entirely unfounded, believing that to me it was of no individual consequence, and thinking too highly of the Southern market to admit the idea that such wares could pass there, though manufactured expressly for that region of country. I could not imagine that an artifice so stale and shallow would have the least possible effect, when the motives of those who invented it could not, as I thought, fail to be understood and appreciated. Your communication has, however, induced me to adopt a different conclusion, and to state the facts, over my own name.

In a few words, then, all the extracts communicated from the Globe of the 25th, 26th, and 28th ult., are, so far as they regard my opinions and position upon the subject of Abolition, entirely untrue. It may be well however, to say something more.

My father, *Mr. Samuel Fessenden*, of this city, has for some years been an avowed abolitionist, and was, I am told, the presiding officer at a convention holden in Boston, in May last, which has been sometimes called the "Ladies' Abolition Convention," from the fact that ladies were permitted to act in it as delegates and members. Immediately after the election in this district, the Bay State Democrat designated me as the individual who presided at that convention. The Boston Courier at once contradicted this statement, and published, in proof, the following extract of a letter written by me on a former occasion:

"I am not, and never have been, a member of any abolition society, and have made no secret of my unqualified want of confidence in the expediency and beneficial effect of such associations."

Notwithstanding this, the charge thus made was reiterated in other Administration prints; and, though again contradicted through a personal friend in New York, has been circulated far and wide, in the hope that some political capital might be made of it. The Bay State Democrat has since, even, gone so far as to assert that I had given *pledges* to the abolitionists—that my father worked night and day to procure my election—and that a placard was published here, on the day of election, containing the words "*No slavery in the District.*" All these statements are unmitigated falsehoods. No pledge was given or required—no placard was issued or used—and my father was absent for more than a week before, and until some days after the election, and took no part in it whatever.

You can readily understand, from these facts, the object and aim of those who originated and those who have propagated the story referred to. It is enough for me to say that my opinions upon the subject of abolition societies remains unchanged, and that no man can be more hostile to any interference with "the compromises of the Constitution," than I am. Justice compels me to add that, so far as I have known them, the Northern abolitionists have always disclaimed any intention or desire to interfere with the slave States in the management of their domestic institutions.

You will oblige me, sir, by stating, on any occasion that may seem to you a proper one, not only that I am not, and never was, an abolitionist, but that my position and views upon this subject have always been well understood here, from the fact of my undisguised difference upon this point with one whose opinions on most matters of importance I have always found it most safe and advantageous to follow, and with whom any difference of sentiment or feeling has always been to me a matter of profound regret.

I will only add that you are at liberty to make such use of this communication as may seem expedient to yourself. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. FESSENDEN.

From the National Intelligencer.

"A Sufficient Glory."

Moved thereto by letters addressed to us from more than one quarter, inquiring upon what occasion, and in what terms, Mr. VAN BUREN had expressed the sentiment that it was glory enough for him to have served under such a chief as General JACKSON, we have examined our newspaper files and books; and, not being able to lay our hands upon the entire letter, we must ask our inquiring friends to be content with an extract from it, the authenticity of which will not be denied. This extract we find embraced in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, on the 23d day of May, 1836. We transfer the extract to our columns, along with the observations of Mr. PICKENS which precede and follow it in the report of his speech:

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. PICKENS.

"We, too, have a modern Octavius, who, winding his way under the robes of royal favor, proclaims himself the true and anointed successor, pledged to carry out the principles of his master. What other earthly claim has the Vice President to his present position, except that he is supposed to be the obsequious favorite of him who has trampled over the liberties of his country? The gentleman from New York (Mr. MCKEON) has declared him to be the only candidate who has claims upon the whole Union.

"For the present I pass by an investigation into his political principles, and shall only refer to one document, which speaks a language not to be mistaken, and develops the feelings and the nature of the man—a book which is his history and his character, more fully than all the volumes that can be composed by a flattering biographer. No man can read it without knowing its author. It is a letter written from London, in answer to a committee in New York, who condoled with him for his rejection as Minister to the Court of St. James. I will read from it the following extract in relation to General Jackson:

"'In testimony to my public conduct, they are pleased to speak with eulogium of me as contributing, while in the Cabinet, to the success of the present Administration.—That signal success, I feel called upon to declare, is pre-eminently due to the political sagacity, unwearying industry, and upright, straight-forward course of our present venerated chief. All the humble merit I can claim is that of having exerted myself to the utmost to execute his patriotic and single-hearted views, and of having sacrificed all personal considerations to insure their success, when threatened with extraneous embarrassments. That my exertions were arduous, painful, and incessant, I may, without vanity, assert; whether my sacrifices have not been repaid with unmerited detraction and reproach, I leave to my countrymen to determine. Still I shall ever regard my situation in that Cabinet as one of the most fortunate events of my life, placing me, as it did, in close and familiar relation with one who has well been described by Mr. Jefferson as 'possessing more of the Roman in his character than any man living,' and whose administration will be looked to, in future times, as a golden era in our history. *To have served under such a chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is* A SUFFICIENT GLORY, *and of that, thank God, my enemies cannot deprive me.*'

"Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly aware that many a man might have uttered such sentiments without any extraordinary degradation. If they had come from one who had forever retired into private life, it would have been of no great importance.—If they had come from one who was humble and lowly, and had received private favors from a benefactor, it would have attracted no attention. But, coming as they did from one who was artful and sagacious—who had fixed his eye on the first offices of his country, with an ambition that has never varied—who was gazing with eagerness for partisan support—I say, sir, that, under all the circumstances of the case, they are base, vile, degraded, and degrading sentiments, which no freeman ever conceived in his heart, and none but a flatterer ever uttered. If I am to have a leader, the name of all that is lofty and honorable, let him be one who has the feelings, the independence, the heart of a man. If I am to follow, let it not be one who cringes before, and fawns upon, the hand of a master.—Every feeling of my soul revolts with scorn and indignation at such sentiments.

"But, sir, look around, and what is the glaring fact in the history of the day?—These sentiments have had their weight.—Is not the whole patronage and power of this Government, at this moment, wielded for the open purpose of rewarding their author? Is it to be disguised that the Baltimore Convention assembled to nominate a successor under the dictation of the President? Is there a man, who has sagacity to perceive consequences, that doubts it? Let those things succeed, and it is idle to talk about a free Government. We may have the exterior of freedom, but it will be a whitened sepulchre, fair and beautiful to look on, but full of corruption and rottenness within."

GREAT NATIONAL RACE.

Great National Race, over the U. Course.

Four miles out—purse $100,000—two entries.

Kinderhook—red ch. (or "fox" colored) horse, by Hard Heart, out of Duplicity. Rider's dress; black cap with gold tassel; French scarlet damask jacket and Royal purple breeches; boots, yellow morocco, with ivory handle whip, and most "potential spurs"—Rider Gilpin; a dapper little fellow, with "spectacles on nose," smiling to all around and looking like all the world like a Circus rider's monkey on horseback.

Old Tip.—gr. horse, of the old stock—bred on James River by a Signer of the Declaration of Independence—got by Liberty, out of Benevolence, Rider: a little orphan boy; borrowed by Watkins Leigh from Arthur Taylor:—Dress, oznaburgs shirt; linsey woolsey trowsers, scant pattern; with a coon skin cap—thought by Billy Johnson, at a close run in, to be a leetle the smartest chap in Old Virginny.

With these appearances in their favor, and the keys of the Sub-Treasury in their pockets, why, I ask, should the backers of Kinderhook wish to withdraw him? With such odds in his favor, is it Southern feeling, or any thing akin thereto, that would lead the Northern nag to show the white feather? No! no!—Let the race come off, and mark how it will square with—

A DREAM!

"Dreams are toys, yet once—yea, superstitiously!—I will be squared by this."

Methought I saw on a great race track, six and twenty poles named after the States respectively; two nags, Kinderhook and Old Tip, came to the polls; Buchanan, Wall and Hubbard, old Federal leaders, in attendance, as timers, on the part of the office holders—Kinderhook having won one heat was entitled to the track; and as the drum was tapped, I heard the voice of a Wise man cry aloud, "A barrel of Hard Cider on the old grey." Away they went like shot out of cannon. Old Tip in the lead as they passed the boundaries of the Old Dominion—Coming to South Carolina, Kinderhook had well nigh bolted "from his propriety," at shouts of encouragement from McDuffie, Pickens, and a knot of Nullifiers; but John "Catiline" refreshed him with a bottle of *eau de Cologne*—and whispering in his ear, "remember the specie clause,"—for a moment he gained the lead:—It was but a convulsive effort. According to the Raleigh Register, Old Tip shot ahead again in North Carolina. In Georgia, at the corner of Troup's widow, he let out another link, and so he passed the Line, and South Carolina, and Some Pryor cried out, "Down with the Spiders my old cock, old Eclipse never answered better to the spur. Then in Mississippi, there stood Prentiss, with the eloquent froth of his eye, to give new animation to the old horse: but when he stopped in Tennessee to breathe "a spell," and Foster scraped him down, and Bell poured down a bottle of hard cider, the rider nor all creation could not hold him. Ah! sirs, but when he got to Old Kentucky, and Clay and Crittenden and Graves shouted as he passed, '*Old Tippecanoe forever*,' the way he made the earth quake was a caution—That impetus sent him like a thunderbolt through Ohio (where Kinderhook bolted) and the Key Stone State;—Sergeant held his breath with wonder!—and as he led out of sight ahead through the empire State, Tallmadge had hardly time to ask "where's Kinderhook!!" Away he flew like a swallow, over the green mountains of Vermont into Isaac Hill's State: there Kinderhook seemed to gain a little—but it was no go! The way old Tip shook him off as they swung round the Northern turn into the Old Bay State, as Webster waved his beaver and shouted, "Log Cabins forever," was past all belief—From that moment his speed was swifter than the arrow's flight, until he reached the White House, when Kinderhook was—*no where!* It is said that, as he was seen next day with his tail hanging as he passed thro' Princeton, he was observed to have the heaves.—In Delaware, he had scarcely strength to shy at the "hen and blue chickens"—there he "let down;" and in Maryland he fell before he got sight of the winning post; and was turned out near the distance pole for a mile race, on Kendall's track.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Every man of candour and ordinary intelligence is now ready to admit that all hope of electing Martin Van Buren is at an end; and yet some of the leaders are willing to mislead and deceive those who are not so well informed, by *pretending* a confidence in the result which they do not feel.

To demonstrate to all parties, the *certainty of defeating* Van Buren, it is only necessary to remind *them*, that *one hundred and forty-eighty electoral votes* are sufficient to elect either candidate. Now we claim in behalf of the *Whigs*, that we have *two hundred and thirteen electoral votes* already secured beyond all contingencies—being *sixty five more* than are necessary for a choice, exclusive of the doubtful States; and to demonstrate that this *claim* is not idly put forth, we hereby give notice, that on application at the desk, any person may have a bet of *from five to five hundred dollars*, on the Electoral vote of *each of the following named States, or on any one of them!*

Massachusetts,	14	Georgia	11
Connecticut,	8	Louisiana,	5
Rhode Island,	4	Tennessee,	15
Vermont,	7	Kentucky,	15
New Jersey,	8	Indiana,	9
Delaware,	4	Ohio,	21
Maryland,	10	Michigan,	3
Virginia,	23	New York,	42
North Carolina	15		
			213

Now, if there be not a single State enumerated in the foregoing list, upon which the boasting, crowing betters of the Loco Foco Party dare to hazard a bet, it is ridiculous for them to pretend that there exists the shadow of a hope of electing Martin Van Buren. The question is settled beyond all peradventure, and the Loco Foco leaders no longer deny it among themselves.

The foregoing, say the Editors of the Courier, has been published and placed before the door of their office since Tuesday last, yet no one has appeared to risk "five dollars" upon Mr. Van Buren's chance of getting the vote of any State on the list.—A proof of Harrison's success, far more conclusive to our apprehension than the hopelessness of the President's friends, is found in the recent returns from a dozen States.

Significant Anecdote.—A friend, says the Madisonian, in Virginia, sends us the name of the family in which the following scene occurred:—

Several weeks ago, you published an account of the battle of Tippecanoe, which Mr. ——— made one of his children (and he has seven at home) read at night to the family. After it had been read Mrs. ——— said, "If I had one hundred votes to give, General Harrison should have them all." Well, said Mr. ———, I will take a vote and see what the children say. All seven of the children and their mother said Harrison ought to be the next President. Well, said Mr. ———, I say so too, and although I have always been a Jackson and Van Buren man, and was the only man in this place, that huzzaed for Van Buren when he came here summer before last, I will vote for the hero of Tippecanoe as he is the poor man's candidate for the Presidency.

Melancholy Coincidence.—The New York Tatler relates the following melancholy coincidence: "Mr. Peter Briggs, of this City, who died on Monday, had a brother residing in Westchester County. A messenger was despatched to inform that brother of his death, and of the intention of the friends to carry the body for burial to Westchester County. That messenger on his way, passed another, who was coming from Westchester, to bring the news of the death of the other brother who had died in that place. Both messengers reached their destination at nearly the same time, and both brothers were yesterday consigned to the tomb in Westchester County, together. Each had died in ignorance of the illness of the other."

Van Buren is still answering questions about Bankrupt Laws, Preemption Laws, &c. But why don't he answer as to the admission of Florida into the Union as a Slave State? Why don't he tell us whether he is still a Missouri Restrictionist?—The people will be at no loss to guess the reason of his silence on these topics.

It is said that the crop of Tobacco in Virginia exceeds any former crop for the last fifty years.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

Col. Croghan and Gen. Harrison.

For several months past the Loco Foco journals, without any authority, have disingenuously given to the public certain letters—private letters—written by Col. Croghan relative to a difference of opinion between this gallant soldier and Gen. Harrison, accompanied with lengthy and deceitful comments, purposely to give an impression that the skill, bravery and generalship which has been awarded to General Harrison, was questioned, if not denied, by Col. Croghan. Like all their efforts to pluck from an honored brow brilliant laurels, and to defame and blast the reputation of an injured and abused soldier and patriot, this last invented scheme of base ravilers, falls harmless at his feet, and places him still higher in the estimation of every fair minded and honorable man. It will be seen that, although Col. Croghan stands neutral in relation to the political claims of both Martin Van Buren and General Harrison, his feelings of honor and of justice prompts him to defend a brother soldier from the foul attacks of interested political slanderers, who attempt to detract merit by impugning the motives and distorting the language of a disinterested individual. It will be seen that Colonel Croghan refers to Gen. Gaines, with whom he held conversations years ago, relating to Gen. Harrison's skill and bravery, and the subjoined letter to Gen. G. giving the sentiments and opinions which Col. C. then entertained in relation to Gen. Harrison, places the whole matter in that light which is most gratifying to the friends of Gen. H. Colonel Croghan, disinterested as he is in a political point of view, shows, by the course adopted, that nothing which has lately transpired has influenced him in the opinions now expressed and entertained, but that his opinions and feelings are the same as formerly in reference to Gen. H. We now demand of those editors who have published the private letters of Col. Croghan, as a duty they owe to him and to Gen. Harison, to publish the following correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis, Sept. 26th, 1840.

DEAR COLONEL:—I am well aware that you take no part in the political warfare of the times, and it is from no desire to draw you from your neutrality that I now address you.

During the last two years I have had the pleasure frequently to meet you; and have never yet heard you declare yourself for either of the Presidential candidates now before the people, and I have no wish to see you commit yourself upon this subject. I believe, sir, that your relations with Gen. Harrison as well as Mr. Van Buren, are of the most friendly character, and that you regard them both with feelings of friendship. Whilst you disparage neither, I have heard you speak of both in terms of praise, and I feel satisfied that you will answer the questions I ask you in the candour and sincerity of a soldier.

Some letters of yours have been recently published during your absence from Washington, and many have endeavored to produce the impression that you have authorized their publication, and have thrown your influence against Gen. Harrison. I do not believe that this is so, but would like to learn from yourself whether the publication of these letters was authorized by you.

At Tippecanoe you were one of the Aids of Gen. Boyd, and performed a glorious part in that, as well as in other hard fought battles, which have added to the fame and honor of our country. I should be pleased to know if on that occasion, or at any time during the war, Gen. Harrison showed any want of bravery; and further, if the ground selected for the encampment of his troops at Tippecanoe was injudiciously or improperly chosen.

During the war, sir, you performed a most distinguished part, and your name will always be associated with its most brilliant achievements, so long as there is left one American heart to admire your gallant and glorious defence of Sandusky. You have had as good an opportunity to form a correct opinion of the courage and conduct of Gen. Harrison, as any other officer, and I should be pleased to have your opinion upon these matters.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L. B. CHURCHILL.

St. Louis, Oct. 6, 1840.

Col. Churchill:—In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I can only state that the publication of the letters to which you allude was not authorized by me, and that I never during the whole war saw Gen. Harrison at any time show any want of courage. On the contrary I have every reason to believe him a brave man. Upon the receipt of yours, I addressed a letter to Gen. Gaines, with whom I held frequent conversations years ago, and the following letter of his contains the opinions which I then entertained and which I still retain.

Respectfully,

G. CROGHAN.

St. Louis, October 2d, 1840.

Dear Colonel:—At your request I state to you the substance of our several conversations touching your opinion of General Harrison, and your unhappy difference with that distinguished officer.

The first conversation which took place between us was at Fort Stevenson, where you commanded in the early part of September, 1813, when Major Wood and myself were on our way to reconnoitre the Sandusky Bay, and to have a conference with Commodore Perry, on the subject of our joint operations against the enemy.—That conversation is perhaps the better recollected, inasmuch as it has often been referred to in our subsequent conversations since the war; and from the fact that you did me the compliment to say that you made a memorandum of the principle upon which I had acted in respect to a meeting of the field officers, with Brig. Gen. Cass, which took place soon after my arrival from Fort Meigs, and but a few weeks after your gallant defence of Fort Stevenson, which took place while I was at Fort Meigs.

In reply to my inquiries respecting General Harrison's plan of operations at Tippecanoe, you replied that the selection of his position was the best to be found near the place of encampment; that his knowledge of the different troops of the army in the encampment was made with a view to hold every officer and every man ready for action upon the ground where they slept. That Gen. Harrison's vigilance has proverbially been the subject of remark and admiration among the troops, and it was that night increased. That you had several opportunities of seeing him in the footpath of the night, and at or near the time the battle commenced. That you saw him frequently in the course of the battle, and heard him giving his orders, and with great distinctness animating his troops—and that no man could have been more collected or fearless in battle than Harrison was upon that occasion.

In speaking of the battle of Fort Meigs, Major Wood and yourself concurred in the opinion that Gen. Harrison's plan of defence was unexceptionable, and that the victory of that place was far more important in its immediate results and ultimate consequences than had been conceded, even by many of the friends of the Gen.; that a shade had been cast over that victory, by the untoward disaster of the loss of Col. Dudley and his regiment; who, after defeating the British on the left bank of the river, were led into an ambuscade of Tecumseh's Indians, where they were cut off in an attempt to do more than they had been ordered to do. It was not possible, as Wood and yourself believed, for the General to restrain or save them, occupied as he was on the right bank of the river, in the hottest of the battle, near a mile from the point where the ambuscade was formed on the left. You both assured me that the movement of Col. Dudley and his regiment was contrary to the orders of the General, who had no means of correcting the fatal error into which the impetuosity of this fine corps of brave Kentucky volunteers had led them.

In respect to Fort Stevenson, you and Major Wood—than whom I have never known a more gallant, nor a more promising officer, and who afterwards repeatedly covered himself with imperishable fame in battle under my command at Fort Erie,—concurred fully in the opinion that it would, or might have been, attended with fatal consequences to the North-western frontier for Gen. Harrison to have broken up the *nucleus* of the army, then assembling at Camp Seneca, and marched to your assistance at Fort Stevenson. His general and field officers were reported to have expressed the same opinion in a council of war at the time of attack.—You expressed then, and subsequently, your satisfaction, and that of your officers and men, that you were permitted to continue the conflict alone. Major Wood and myself sustained you in this impression. You were both of the opinion that a movement on the part of the General, with the uninstructed troops, such as most of those with him at the time were known to be, might put it in the power of Tecumseh, and his army of savages—reported to be upwards of three thousand—to cripple, and possibly over-power the troops at Camp Seneca, if not in the intervening thick woodlands. In this event, the frontier for many hundreds of miles, would have been laid open to savage depredation—which could not have been checked before the arrival of the chivalry of Kentucky under Governor Shelby. That gallant army did not arrive until near the middle of September, 1813.

The loss of the *nucleus* of Harrison's army at Camp Seneca, at any time before the arrival of Governor Shelby, might have protracted our operations upon that frontier, until the following year, when we might have found such reinforcements on the part of England as to have rendered it impracticable for us to profit by Perry's brilliant victory on Lake Erie.

You have repeatedly assured me that the correspondence between General Harrison and yourself was not intended by you for publication, and that you had shown it only to such persons as you considered to be the mutual friends of both General Harrison and yourself, and that you believed the General's apparent neglect to do you and your officers and men that justice which you deemed yourself and them entitled to, was not the result of any design on his part to injure you or them.

Unwilling as I am to appear in the newspapers, or to interfere in any way with the political controversy which is now going on between the advocates and the opponents of the present administration, not strictly compatible with my official station, I can never hesitate to do an act of justice to those with whom I have served in the defence of our beloved country, and most especially when slandered, as General Harrison has been by the blind votaries of the evil spirit of party—many of whom I know to be *mere* dandies, who have never to my knowledge, seen the flash of an enemy's gun—nor even made an effort to enter a big swamp in search of a foe.

With great esteem, your friend,

EDMUND P. GAINES.

COL. GEORGE CROGHAN.

Electioneering.—An eccentric clergyman, of the name of Ogilvy, formerly minister of Lossen in Perfarshire, was in request at an election for the county, in consequence of his having a freehold vote. One Sunday, Lord Gray, whose party he espoused, sent into the church to say, that he wished to see the parson at the public house. Mr. Ogilvy immediately stopped his discourse, and said, "My brethren, I am called on the business of the nation; you will sing to the praise and glory of God from the beginning of the 119th Psalm; and, if I have not returned when you have concluded it, you may either begin it again, or go on the next, as you like best."

Mr. Van Buren, we understand, sets off for the North to day.

We only wish that this electioneering expedition may be attended with results similar to those that followed his excursions through New York last year.—*Madisonian*

Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, passed through here a night or two ago on his way to Georgia. It is conjectured by some that he has given up the scale of office in disgust and despair.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

LIFE OF GENERAL KENDALL.

We [illegible] young man, [illegible] employed [illegible] head's [illegible] public business, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] with the [illegible] his duty. After [illegible] Clay, he became [illegible] heard of it, and had him brought to his house, where he was nursed and kindly treated, during a long sickness. Mr. C. on his return home, [illegible] his friend and patron. Kendall, after trying various things, at length became editor of the Argus, at Frankfort, Kentucky. He supported Mr. Clay for the Presidency, with great zeal, in the campaign of 1824. It will be recollected by all, that [illegible] was decided by the House of Representatives, and resulted in the selection of John Quincy Adams. While the question was pending in the House, Kendall wrote to Mr. Clay, advising him to vote for Mr. Adams, even after the vote of instruction by the Kentucky Legislature. Soon after the election of Adams, in 1825, and after Clay had been made Secretary, Kendall wrote to him that if he would give him a salary of *fifteen hundred dollars*, he would go to Washington and defend him against "SLANDER." circulated against him. In the summer of 1826, he renewed the proposition to Mr. Clay in person. Failing to get the office, he borrowed $1500 of him.

In August or September, 1826, Beriah Green, at that time editor of the Telegraph, a Jackson paper at Washington, learned enough of Kendall's character to convince him that he was a "purchasable commodity." He went immediately to Frankfort—he found him unwell—he was well to be talked with on business. He learned from Judge Bibb, that the best way to operate on Kendall was through Major Barry, and Col. R. M. Johnson had him of Kendall having borrowed $1500 of Mr. Clay, and said he would guarantee that if this could be raised for Kendall, that the Argus would go for Jackson. Green immediately authorised Col. Johnson to see Kendall, and say to him that he (Green) would accept his draft for that amount.—This proposition was communicated to Kendall early in September. After the 11th of October, more than eighteen months after Mr. Clay had been made Secretary of State, Kendall again wrote to him and made a new tender of his services, provided Mr. Clay would procure for him the $1500 salary. It was in this letter that he first intimated to Mr. Clay that the ARGUS might be arrayed against the Administration. He assured Mr. Clay however, that he would not impeach his "integrity or honor." After all the charges that had been rung upon the "bargain" and "corruption" charge against Mr. Clay for more than a year, still Kendall was willing to defend him, if he would give him an office worth $1500 per year.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

Fraud Detected.—Much excitement was produced in the city on Saturday by the discovery of a fraud committed for political purposes, which has hardly had a parallel in our country. The book of registry kept in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in which was recorded the *declarations* of intention on the part of foreigners to become naturalized, (which declaration must be recorded at least two years previous to naturalization,) was found to have been taken out piece-meal, and *leaves* to have been inserted containing between 70 and 80 names, which are thus made to appear as if recorded years ago! Immediately on the discovery being made, the book was taken into Court, where Judge Jones openly declared that there could be no doubt of the fraudulent entries as above described, and expressed, in a very earnest manner, his indignation at the abuse of a public record and his determination to spare no effort in ferreting out the perpetrators. Further investigation will be made in Court to-day.

Illegal Voters.—Reports are current in the city that *forty-four* men who were brought down on the railroad, and voted on the 13th in several of the wards of the city Liberties, having no legal qualification, have been brought within the reach of justice. This discovery will do much to enlighten those at a distance who are wondering over the result of the election in Philadelphia.—*North American.*

[The examination is now progressing. Judge Barton stated in Court, that he had discovered the name forged in 19 cases. To each case there must have been one man to commit forgery, and two to commit perjury. Horrible depravity! The guilty parties have not been detected.]

PITTSBURGH, (Pa.) Oct. 17.

Gen. Armistead has suspended active operations for the present, in consequence of an agreement between him and the Seminole Chief, to hold a "talk" on the 20th inst. at which time the chief says he is willing to make a treaty of peace, which he says shall not be "spoiled" as the other treaties have been. No one here has any confidence in him or his treaties, yet you know Heaven is always better to us than our fears, and some good may grow out of it.

Suicide.—We regret to state that Mr. William S. Ramsey, of Carlisle Pennsylvania, put an end to his existence on Sunday evening at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, by shooting himself in the right eye. Mr. R. was an Administration member of the present, and recently elected to the next Congress, from the Thirteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.—*American.*

Prefer thy county paper to any other, subscribe immediately for it, pay in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thy little cash.

[illegible]?

[illegible] September 5, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the inflexible enforcement of Public Economy—the rights of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.
2d " Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3d " DAVID RAMSEUR, of Lincoln.
4th " DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5th " JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6th " Hon. ASAHEL HENDREN, of Chatham.
7th " JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8th " Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " Col. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax.
11th " WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th " THOMAS P. JONES, of Perquimans.
13th " JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14th " JAMES W. BATAN, of Carteret.
15th " DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Election the 12th of November.

To our Whig Friends!

This is the last time we shall have an opportunity of addressing many of you before the day of election. Remember, that North Carolina expects every Whig to do his duty! and let no frivolous excuse, or matter of convenience, prevent you from going to the Polls on *Thursday next, the 12th of November*, and depositing your vote for W. H. Harrison as President, and John Tyler as Vice President. We have to contend against a "party" which even the President himself has remarked, were never so well organized, and who will suffer no means untried to re-elect Mr. Van Buren. No fraud is too daring for them to attempt, and we have good reason to believe from what has transpired at the North, that the party will attempt to practice a scheme in the good old North State to defeat us; therefore, we say to you, vote for Harrison and Tyler, "dead or alive." If Providence in his wisdom, should think it best to remove Gen. Harrison from this world, by electing John Tyler as Vice President a change will be effected. We make this remark, because we have seen it stated in our exchange papers that the Van Buren men had printed a *few thousands* of the Cincinnati Gazette, to be circulated just before the election; that it is dressed in mourning and full of lamentations at the *pretended death* of Gen. Harrison; so our friends will bear *this* in mind. Spurious letters from Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, relative to Abolition, are said to be also ready for circulation. Keep a good look out for them!

It is charged upon our party that we have no principles. This we deny, and every Whig when he deposites his vote, gives his approval of the following:

One Presidential Term.

A strict construction of the Constitution—economy in the public expenditures—Rigid accountability of public officers—and the unrestricted right of suffrage.

No interference or dictation by the President in the election of his successor.

The patronage of the Government not to be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections.

The will of the people, expressed through their constitutional representatives, to be the law of the land.

The encouragement of productive industry, and the securing of fair wages to the laborer by the prudent use of a system of credit, and the restoring of confidence between man and man.

The same currency for the office holders and for the people.

A just and equal distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States for the purpose of enabling them to extend the benefits of education to the poor without a resort to taxation.

No conscription law, nor large standing armies in time of peace.

The people's money to be subject to the direction and supervision of their representatives, and not to the despotic control of the Executive.

The General Government to abstain from interfering in the domestic affairs of the States, and to frown down the mad and mischievous schemes of abolitionism.

Gen. Harrison has always been the uncompromising opponent of the abolitionists.—In his speech at Vincennes he pronounced their schemes "*dangerous—unconstitutional and revolutionary.*"

With these principles as a basis to form an administration upon, there is very little doubt of the country assuming the proud position she held before the misrule that has come over us.

It is charged by our opponents that Gen. Harrison has not made known the principles upon which he intends to act in the administration of the Government. He perhaps has not stated in full how he will act, but all who have paid any attention to the many letters and speeches that have been written and delivered by him, but must be convinced that he is opposed to the present extravagant measure of [illegible]

[illegible] the Government, and will try and bring it back to the good republican principles of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. In fine, desiring always to act as a friend to his country, the whole country, nothing will be done by him but what he sincerely believes will be for the welfare of the People at large and not of a Party.

We invite attention to the following article from the National Intelligencer, not that we think the election will be close, but that the importance of *one vote* may be duly weighed, and every one influenced to do his duty:

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Notwithstanding the recent glorious triumphs of the Whigs, and the *entire* and *perfect* certainty of the elevation of Gen. HARRISON to the Presidency, I desire to call the attention of the People of the United States to the *caption* of this article. But the other day, Massachusetts lost the services of the gifted and accomplished EVERETT by one vote. Judge MORTON received one vote more than Mr. EVERETT, and was of course duly elected Governor of that State. Just before the election, Mr. H——; than whom I do not know a better man or better Whig, absented himself to New York, on business, supposing his vote could be of no consequence. Had he remained at home and voted, as he ought to have done, there would have been a tie, and the election would have devolved upon the Legislature, which, being Whig, the office of Governor would have been bestowed on Mr. EVERETT. How often do we hear our friends say that their votes will do no good, and neglect the polls? It is the duty of *every* man to vote; and he who neglects it is not a good citizen. As to my worthy friend Mr. H——, he bitterly laments that he is the cause of Massachusetts having a Locofoco Governor and promises to sin no more. A VIRGINIAN.

NEW YORK, OCT. 1840.

☞ *Attempted Fraud.*—We have accounts from New York of an attempt to practice upon the People one of the vilest frauds ever imagined by honorable men in any community. B. F. Butler, late U. S. Attorney General, and Hoyt the Collector, is implicated. The attempt was made by these men to prove the Whig party guilty in 1838 of importing illegal votes into the city of New York, and charging Gov. Seward and the Whig members of Congress as being accessary to the fact.—Glentworth, the man whom they attempted to bribe to implicate the Whigs, came out and exposed the whole scheme. See an article in another column on the subject, which shows pretty clearly to our minds that the scheme was to be a general one, but exposed in time to be met. The writer of the following extract seems to think that the plan was concocted at Washington City:

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1840.

"We have been a good deal excited here the last two or three days, relative to what is called 'the election frauds.' A strong reaction is taking place; so it is proved beyond doubt to have been a most wicked conspiracy concocted at Washington; the infernal machine exploded sooner than intended. We regret much that the District Attorney, Mr. BUTLER, who stood so fair and with the reputation of being a religious man, should have disgraced himself by being so active a partizan in this mean and wicked plot. As for the other officers of the Government, it excites no surprise, as they never enjoyed much moral character; it will prove of service to the Whig cause, as many of the moderate Administration men are alarmed at the prodigacy of the Federal Government, in employing its officers in such vile business: no doubt exists that Mr. BUTLER and Mr. Collector HOYT endeavored to bribe Mr. GLENT. WORTH to criminate Governor SEWARD as a participator in "the Election frauds," which they calculated would aid them in the approaching elections. The mine was sprung too soon, and the conspiracy will be of injury to the Van Buren cause. Mr. GRINNELL has consented to run again for Congress; one spirit seems to animate the Whigs of this city, which we now hope to carry, owing to the infamous attempt on the part of the Government to destroy the private character of such correct men. Many of the moderate Van Buren men will give silent votes, as they appear alarmed at the officers of the U. S. Government meddling in all public, and now private affairs. As for the State it will go for HARRISON by 20,000 majority, and I should not be surprised if it exceeds 25,000. Be assured this last Federal Government plot is not the *last card*; the Washington Cabinet will astonish this abused country with something more wicked than any thing witnessed in modern days."

☞ *Gen. Gaines' Letter.*—In the Richmond Whig we find the following letter from Gen. Gaines to the Committee inviting him to the Richmond celebration. Is there an American heart that can read it without responding to every sentiment. Read it ye opponents of Log Cabins.

LETTER FROM
GEN. EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, }
Sept. 28, 1840. }

Gentlemen—In acknowledging the honor of your letter of the first of this month, I have to regret that the state of my engagements and public duties, oblige me to deny myself the happiness of accepting your invitation for the 5th of October, next month—a day rendered dear to every true-hearted Virginian by the glorious triumph of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee arms, headed by one of Virginia's most chivalric sons; over the bravest of the brave sons of the Forest, aided by their intriguing false-hearted allies, Proctor and his staff, who, according to custom, had involved their *coloured allies* in crime and ruin, and then abandoned them, with the veterans of their own colour and their own corps.

A glorious triumph—a triumph which stopped the flow of innocent blood upon a slender frontier of twelve hundred miles in extent, and gave peace to the previously wounded and harassed inmates of near a million of Log CABINS—a triumph which kept the climax of a succession of brilliant victories, on land and water, which taken into view the number of men engaged and the untoward obstacles, the wild and boggy lands of the country, and the want of roads and means of every kind presented, were, in some respects, unequalled, and in all respects unsurpassed by any other succession of kindred events in Europe or America in any one year subsequent to the capture of Lord Cornwallis at Little York; as an immortal account of Harrison's defence of Fort Meigs, Croghan's defence of Fort Stevenson, and above all, Perry's glorious naval victory on Lake Erie, will testify. Brilliant, however, as this world-famed victory was, the combination of the British Lions of the East with the savage Panther and Grizzly bear of the North-west, remained unbroken until this combination was severed by Harrison's victory of the 5th of October, 1813.

To referring to the incidents of "Log Cabin," permit me to remark that, I have heard many, with surprise and regret, use as my contemporaries, the language of insinuation with which some newspaper allusions to Log Cabins have been accompanied of.

Upon this subject, I take leave here to offer a sentiment. All who know the history of my early life, know that the Military Academy at which I learned the elements of the art of War, was a *Log Cabin*; that I had the honor and the happiness of learning the use of a Rifle, one of the most formidable of our weapons of War, when a boy of thirteen and of making that weapon my daily companion for the protection of my Parents' family and neighbors, all in Log Cabins, and that I am indebted to the devoted care and wisdom of a good mother, for whatever stock of good principles and moral sentiments I had at twenty-one to begin the world with—all of which blessings I had the happiness to receive in a *log cabin*—good principles and moral sentiments, with which I learned the duty of *a freeman*, the duty of a *citizen*, and the kindred duty of a *soldier*—duties embracing equally the axiom, that *the path of public and private duty is the path of glory and honor*. In the years 1823 to 1828, I enjoyed the harmless jest of the HICKORY TREE, as I now cherish that of the LOG CABIN, with this exception:—There were recollections in the origin of that hard name, HICKORY, which I anxiously wished might be obliterated by a calm and useful termination of a career in the life of a patriotic friend, whose *turbulent rise* and *meridian* had won the epithet "*Hickory*," while, on the contrary, I have no recollections connected with a Log Cabin, that I can ever desire to be obliterated. And I cannot but think that there is about the same difference between my two old friends Jackson and Harrison, as there is between a magnificent hickory tree and a substantial log cabin—the first promising the comforts of *a cool shade* and *sweet nuts* to the People of the United States of all parties, with tough limbs to beat down the national fire and the *monster party spirit*. But, in place of these blessings, *promised before the election*—imparting after that period only the cold comfort of *bitter nuts* and *shade to friends*, or, in other words, blind followers, and the scourge of tough limbs, for the annoyance of enemies or candid friends—the Log Cabin, on the other hand, promises to extend to the Republic as many of the blessings, with as few of the evils which this life is heir to, as may be consistent with an honest and faithful discharge of public duty, according to the law of the land.

If our country is ever put in a state of defence commensurate with the great Revolution in the Art of War which steam power has produced in its application to ships of war and to vehicles of land transportation on Rail Roads, the country will be indebted mainly to the hard-handed inmates of Log Cabins for the accomplishment of the great work.

Although I do not approve of *Conventions* or *Caucuses* on the part of my fellow citizens for the purpose of doing any thing contrary to what the Constitution and laws expressly prescribe the proper method of doing; yet, when such men as *Cataline, Robespierre* and *Danton* combine together for lawless purposes, such as our great Party *Tacticians* have endeavored to perpetrate, and such as that of crushing, by dint of party calumnies, a meritorious defender of the country—and, more especially when these chiefs of anarchy are patronized, or their evil acts endured by such noble hearted and enlightened men as our Roane of Va., Lumpkin of Geo., King of Alabama, Nicholas of Louisiana, Walker of Mississippi, Sevier or Fulton of Ark., or Dr. Linn of Missouri, of the South and West—or the talented Buchanan or the vigilant Wright of the North—I am aware of the propriety of all who desire to preserve the Union, in its constitutional purity, "*to unite* for the sake of the Union"—but never for the unhallowed aggrandizement of an *intolerant Party*. I cordially approve of meetings of the people, for the patriotic purpose of celebrating great *National Triumphs*, such as that of the Victory of the Thames, over the foul murderers of our frontier women and children.

In taking a review of Harrison's Life and faithful public services, every true-hearted American may proudly challenge the civilized world to point to a man of his age who has rendered his country as much faithful and valuable service, and received in return so little remuneration or so few tokens of public gratitude as Harrison. In alluding to his *age*, permit me to remark, that he is about as old now, as Jackson was when re-elected to the Presidency. Harrison's laborious life and temperate habits, promise to his country as much ability and efficiency in the public service for some years to come, as he was ever qualified to render—the opinion of mere book worms, who never marched a mile to see the flash of an enemy's gun, to the contrary notwithstanding. But if he were too old and infirm to walk, or to write his name, I am sure he would do more good, in *making his mark with his crutch*—than any demagogue or blind votary of the evil spirit of party would do with the full use of his limbs and all his ability to do wrong. On the other hand, we may ask in vain for evidence of any thing like services of equal or nearly equal value, of equal risk, or services attended with equal labor, or equal privation of food and rest, rendered by the high public functionary who has permitted his name to be arrayed against that of Harrison, as a Candidate in the coming contest.

In speaking of that high public functionary, I may respectfully remark, that he certainly did contribute his full share as Judge Advocate, to obtain the sentence of death against one of our unfortunate Generals of the war of 1812—and for what? Certainly because he *did not* beat the enemy. And what did the calumniated Harrison do? He *did* beat the enemy—and he did this repeatedly. He whipt them until they were willing to *stay whipt*—or to run away from our frontier, and from a large District of their own country.

And shall we now exhibit to the world the childish inconsistency of jeoparding the *life* of one of our Generals for not whipping the enemy? and jeoparding the reputation of another of our Generals for whipping that same enemy? Nothing short of the most frightful blindness of the evil spirit of party could possibly lead to such an absurdity.

Respectfully, your friend,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
U. S. Army.

Messrs. James Lyons, Holden Rhodes, and others, Committee.

☞ *Population of Charlotte.*—The Deputy Marshal has furnished us with a statement of the Population of our town. There are 548 white persons and 301 colored persons—total 849. There is 1 Bank Agent, 12 Stores, 4 Groceries, 3 Taverns, 1 Tannery, 1 Printing Office, 1 Weekly Paper, 1 Male and 1 Female Academy, 1 Common School, 2 Ministers, 6 Lawyers, 6 Doctors, 1 Banker, 10 Merchants, 18 Clerks, School Teachers, &c., 4 Miners and 50 Mechanics. In 1830 we had a population of 717—increase 122. We understand that the county will be short about 2000 from the census of 1830.

☞ *Extraordinary Yield.*—A gentleman of this town informs us that he raised this season on one-fourth of an acre and from one peck of seed, 40 bushels of Sweet Potatoes (measured.) They are what is called the Yam Potatoe. Thirty made a bushel.

☞ The YORKTOWN Convention came off on the 19th. HENRY A. WISE, was President. Every thing went on in the finest style. Mr. SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, was present and addressed the People.

THE "LAST CARD."

There are matters connected with the circumstances and disclosures of the recent movement of the Administration party, which warrant the belief that the whole scheme was one of deliberate contrivance, *systematically arranged*, and well understood in different parts of the country. The *denouement* was reserved until the final election drew nigh, in order that the Whigs might not have time to recover from the shock which it was supposed would fall upon them, and that the whole country might be filled with false charges before the means of disproving them could be made available. The Globe had been for some time accumulating and publishing statements of frauds said to have been committed at the late elections in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio; and gradually, as the appropriate time came on, mysterious intimations were given of astounding disclosures about to be made in New York. The language of that paper of Tuesday, the 20th inst. ran thus:

"There are proofs in embryo which will one day see the light, and blast the eyes of the perpetrators, while they astonish the honest, upright democracy, which establish beyond contradiction the fact that the city of New York has been once, at least, cheated out of her legitimate representation by the importation of Whig voters from Philadelphia, paid for at so much ahead like so many cattle, and carried from ward to ward until their votes were multiplied seventeen times."

The New York Evening Post of Thursday refers to an "enormous fraud" said to have been perpetrated by the Whigs in 1838, to secure the election of Mr. Grinnell and his colleagues to Congress, and affirms that the registry law affords no protection against a repetition of the same—adding, "In a day or two *we shall probably have disclosures to make* which will convince our readers of this."

Again: the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday morning, before the affidavits going to establish the pretended fraud as published in the New York Standard could have reached Richmond, publishes an address to the People of Virginia, signed "Thomas Ritchie, *Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee*," in which address the following paragraph appears:

"But no decision can be fair, unless the vote be a *full* one, and frauds be banished from the polls. Let the example of Pennsylvania and N. Jersey during the last year—let the complaints in Ohio about the spurious votes which have been poured in upon her at the late election—let the developments which are *at this moment breaking out in New York, of near* 850,000 *being paid for inundating her with* 1,600 *votes at* 830 *ahead, from Philadelphia, to carry her election in* 1838—let every consideration which can address itself to our principles or our prudence, move us to watch every abuse of the right of suffrage."

About the time that the explosion took place in New York, a handbill appeared from the office of the Morning Post, an Administration paper in Boston, stating that Governor Seward was arrested and undergoing an examination on the charge of being implicated in these frauds, and that Messrs. Grinnell and Wetmore had run away to avoid arrest on the same charge.

Thus it is apparent that a secret intelligence of the contemplated movement was spread among the party leaders in different parts of the country; to each of whom, it would seem, a part was allotted; and the whole grand development was to be made with such tremendous effect as to overwhelm the Whigs with consternation—to paralyze their action at a critical moment—and thus to carry every thing, before Opposition could rally from their anticipated prostration.

The documents which we publish today, from the Philadelphia papers, go to show still more clearly the unfounded character of the charges thus brought against respectable Whigs, as well as the whole Whig party. They corroborate the statements of Messrs. Grinnell, Blatchford, Wetmore, and others in New York, and go to establish the fact that Glentworth's mission to Philadelphia, in 1838, was to procure persons to go to New York for an object openly avowed, viz: to detect illegal voters whom it was believed the other party intended to bring from Philadelphia to vote in New York. The whole volume of testimony proves further, that some thirty-five or forty such persons did go for that purpose, and for no other—that they did not vote nor attempt to vote—that the object of their errand was well understood at the time by the other party, because no concealment was affected—and that the thirty-five or forty individuals who went on this errand were most respectable mechanics of Philadelphia, whose characters and persons were well known.

The attempt of Messrs. Butler, Hoyt, and others to bring over Glentworth to aid in the notable scheme, is fully disclosed by the testimony of the man himself. We see, by the New York Evening Post of Saturday, that these persons have published a denial of the charges made against them by Glentworth. They must recollect—at all events the Public will recollect—that Glentworth is their own witness, and if his testimony would have been good against Governor Seward, Mr. Grinnell, and other Whigs, it is certainly good against Messrs. Butler, Hoyt, and their associates.

It gives us pleasure to learn from the New York papers that Mr. Grinnell, under the present condition of circumstances, has consented to be again a candidate for Congress. He was waited upon by a committee of some thousands of his fellow-citizens who solicited him to accept a nomination, that they might show at the ballot box how they regarded the attempts of his traducers. Mr. Tallmadge having resigned to make room for him, Mr. Grinnell's name is now on the Congressional Whig ticket for the city of New York.—*Balti more American.*

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY TO THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

ASHLAND, 21st Sep. 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging invitation to attend the Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of October next. Never having enjoyed the pleasure of visiting North Carolina, I assure you, with perfect sincerity, that there is no State in the Union to which I would go with more satisfaction. But, gentlemen, I have been so much from home (more than eight out of the last ten months) that indispensable engagements and duties constrain me, with great regret, to deny myself the gratification of attending the Raleigh Convention.

I am rejoiced that the present contest is one between the President and the People. It is a contest between Arbitrary Power and Constitutional Liberty. It is the old battle ground. Our Revolutionary Fathers fought against that very contested question *a foreign monarch*, whilst their descendants are struggling against the exercise of a domestic throne; and that they fought with bayonets, whilst we are not allowed to use more peaceful instruments. On the other hand, there is one unfavorable difference between their condition and ours. The British monarch could not have long maintained his domain over the colonies, whatever might have been the issue of the War of the Revolution. Time and the force of circumstances must have soon brought about a separation. But if the Whigs of the present day should unhappily be less fortunate than their Whig sires of 1776 were, and if, as I sincerely believe, an elective monarchy should be the consequence, in which the President will designate his successor with as much certainty as the heir apparent ascends an European throne upon the death of the reigning monarch, when shall we be able to get rid of our American monarchy? Never! never! unless by a dissolution of the Union and civil war.

But, gentlemen, I turn with pleasure from the contemplation of that dark and disastrous result, to the bright and cheering prospects which assure us that our soil is not to be polluted by royalty under any form. Among these prospects, none has given more joy to patriots every where, than the glorious issue of your recent election. And in our coming contest in Kentucky we shall be animated and encouraged by the conviction that the two States will unite in proclaiming to the world the absolute necessity of a change of our Federal rulers.

Tendering my fervent wishes that the Convention at Raleigh may realize all the hopes of its friends, and my thanks for your friendly consideration of me, I am, gentlemen, faithfully, your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

There are no more State elections to be held until the choice of Presidential Electors. The following schedule shows the date of the Presidential elections in the different States, with the number of Electors to which each State is entitled:

States.	*Date of Election.*	*No. of Electors.*
Pennsylva.	Oct. 30	30
Ohio	Oct. 30	21
Connecticut	Nov. 2	8
Maine	Nov. 2	10
N. Hampshire	Nov. 2	7
Maryland	Nov. 2	10
Virginia	Nov. 2	23
Missouri	Nov. 2	4
Illinois	Nov. 2	5
Arkansas	Nov. 2	3
Georgia	Nov. 2	11
Indiana	Nov. 2	9
Kentucky	Nov. 2	15
Michigan	Nov. 2 and 3	3
New York	Nov. 2, 3, and 4	42
Louisiana	Nov. 3	5
Tennessee	Nov. 3	15
New Jersey	Nov. 3 and 4	8
Mississippi	Nov. 3 and 4	4
Massachus'tts	Nov. 9	14
Alabama	Nov. 9	7
Vermont	Nov. 10	7
Delaware	Nov. 10	3
N. Carolina	Nov. 12	15
Rhode Island	Nov. 18	4
S. Carolina, after 23d, by the Legislature		11
Total,		294

Equal to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the several States are entitled. All are elected by general ticket except the eleven in S. Carolina.

In New York city, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, the election commences and ends on the 4th. In the rest of the State it commences on the 2d and continues three days.

In New York, Massachusetts, Delaware and Mississippi, the State elections are held simultaneously with those for Presidential Electors.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

PRESENT CONGRESS.	NEXT CONGRESS.
L. Poynter.	*Charles Brown.*
John Sergeant.	John Sergeant.
G. W. Toland.	Henry Toland.
Charles Naylor.	*Charles J. Ingersoll.*
John Edwards.	John Edwards.
Edward Davies.	Jeremiah Brown.
Francis James.	Francis James.
Joseph Fornance.	*Joseph Fornance.*
John Davis.	Robert Ramsay.
D. D. Wagener.	*J. Westbrook.*
Peter Newhard.	*Peter Newhard.*
George M. Keim.	*George M. Keim.*
Wm. Simonton.	Wm. Simonton.
James Gerry.	*James Gerry.*
James Cooper.	James Cooper.
Wm. S. Ramsay.	*Wm S. Ramsay.**
George McCulloch.	James Irvin.
David Petrikin.	*B. A. Bidlack.*
Rob't. H. Hammond.	*John Snyder.*
Samuel W. Morris.	*Davis Dimock.*
Charles Ogle.	Charles Ogle.
A. G. Marchand.	*A. G. Marchand.*
Enos Hook.	*Enos Hook.*
Isaac Leet.	Joseph Lawrence.
Richard Biddle.	Wm. W. Irwin.
Wm. Beatty.	*William Jack.*
Thomas Henry.	Thomas Henry.
John Galbraith.	*Arnold Plumer.*

H. M. Brackenridge is elected for the remainder of the present term, in place of R. Biddle, resigned.

*Deceased since the election.

OHIO.

Alex. Duncan.	N. G. Pendleton.
John B. Weller.	*John B. Weller.*
Patrick G. Goode.	Patrick G. Goode.
Thomas Corwin.	Jeremiah Morrow.
William Doan.	*William Doan.*
Calvary Morris.	Calvary Morris.
William K. Bond.	William Russell.
Joseph Ridgway.	Joseph Ridgway.
William Medill.	*William Medill.*
Samson Mason.	Samson Mason.
Isaac Parish.	B. S. Cowan.
Jonathan Taylor.	Joshua Matheot.
D. P. Leadbetter.	*James Matthews.*
George Sweeny.	*George Sweeny.*
John W. Allen.	S. J. Andrews.
Jos. R. Giddings.	Joshua R. Giddings.
John Hastings.	*John Hastings.*
D. A. Starkweather.	*Ezra Dean.*
Henry Swearingen.	Samuel Stokeley.

GEORGIA—COMPLETE.

HARRISON.		VAN BUREN.	
Dawson,	39,619	Colquitt,	35,562
Habersham,	39,379	Cooper,	35,369
Alford,	39,295	Black,	35,496
Nisbet,	39,399	Campbell,	35,379
Warren,	39,398	Hillyer,	35,352
King,	39,257	Iverson,	35,311
Gamble,	39,264	Lumpkin,	35,417
Merriwether,	39,141	Patterson,	36,311
Foster,	39,356	Pooler,	35,360

The Loco Focos of Nashua, N. H. at a meeting the other day among other things, gravely "Resolved, that it is the duty of every honest man to keep his eye skinned."

SEVERE REBUKE.

We learn from the Georgia papers, that Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the U. States, has actually been franking bundles of Extra Globes, Addresses to the people of Georgia, &c., TO THE COURTS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA. These packages were superscribed as follows:—

"Free, John Forsyth.
"For the Inferior Court of Muscogee.
"Columbus, Georgia."

This extraordinary and most culpable attempt to operate upon the people of Georgia, through the Courts of Justice, has been emphatically rebuked by the Court of Lee County, by the following order, which we find in the Georgia Messenger:—

GEORGIA: LEE COUNTY.

Inferior Court, Adjourned Term, 1840.

It appearing to the Court that one JOHN FORSYTH has sent on to this Court, for the purpose of making them panderers to party business, certain packages of vile and slanderous papers, to wit: one package of "*Extra Globes*," one package of "Addresses to the Slaveholding States, by the Democratic Members of Congress," and one package of "Addresses to the people of Georgia," and that said papers are false and infamous in their nature, and tend to subvert truth, to defraud the people, to deceive the ignorant, and to make the honest voters as corrupt as the administration from which they emanated; and this Court being unwilling to pander to the views of a corrupt administration, and be made a tool of party, as is the aforesaid JOHN FORSYTH: It is therefore ordered that the Sheriff of this county do take the aforesaid papers, and between the hours of ten and three this day, in a fire to be made for that purpose, on the public square, or some other public and eminent place, that he burn and consume the same, utterly and entirely; and that copies of this Order be sent to Amos Kendall, Ex-Postmaster General, and the aforesaid John Forsyth, and the same to be published in the Columbus Enquirer and Georgia Messenger.

A true extract from the minutes, Oct. 8, 1840.
ASHLY PHILLIPS, Clerk.

October 13.

MARRIED

In this County, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. A. Johnson, Capt. JAMES A. YOUNG, to Miss CECELIA H. JOHNSON. All for Old Tip.

[We acknowledge the reception of a nice slice of Cake. We wish them much happiness.]

DIED

In this County, on the 18th ult. Mrs. ELEANOR R. IRWIN, in the 28th year of her age, wife of Mr. Batte Irwin.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 28.

Brandy, Peach,	a 50	Feathers,	35 a 37½
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	33 a 37½
Beeswax,	a 25	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 9	Salt,	75 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	83½ a 2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	10 a 91 10	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Wool,	15 a 20

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 24.

Bacon,	6½ a 13	Lard,	13 a 14
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 12	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7 a 9½	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	83½ a 63½
Corn,	55 a 58	Salt, sacks,	81½ a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	22 a 23	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 28	Teas,	45 a 81

NOTICE

THAT application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of N. Carolina for a repeal of the law dispensing with two of the Jury County Courts in Mecklenburg, so as to restore the original number of four Jury County Courts in each and every year.

Oct. 29, 1840. 19

NOTICE.

I WILL sell on the 24th instant all the property of Paul Rosich, dec'd consisting of

3 head of Horses,
1 two Horse Wagon and Harness,
Cows, Hogs,
A quantity of Corn, Fodder, Oats,
Farming Utensils,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles also too tedious to mention.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

H. C. OWENS, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 4, 1840. 18

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose to public sale, on Thursday the 19th of November next, my Sugar Creek Plantation, (known as the McCleary place) also

300 Bushels of Corn.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on that day.

J. P. SMITH.

Oct. 27, 1840. 18

N. B. Sale will be on the premises.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, the beginning of Last Summer one, Black Filly, two years old, the right hind foot white. Any Person taking up said Filly and returning her to me in Charlotte shall be paid for their trouble.

JOHN PENBERTHY.

Nov. 3, 1840. 18

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamison & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 12tf

POETRY.

From the Log Cabin Advocate.

SONG.

TUNE—*Shinbone Alley.*

Chapman, you're too long been smoking,
For little cause you know—
A different course we're now invoking,
To Crow Chapman, Crow.

What though Connecticut, for "Tip"
Does strong favor show—
Do you *keep stiff your upper lip,*
And Crow Chapman, Crow.

Rhode Island now has slip'd the collar,
She wore short time ago—
The louder, therefore, we should hallow,
And Crow Chapman, Crow.

Virginia too is indicating,
Her late love she'll forego—
Still let there be no hesitating,
To Crow Chapman, Crow.

Louisiana has forsaken
Our favorite chief we know—
The more let it your voice awaken,
To Crow Chapman, Crow.

North Carolina too, has spoken;
The spell not long ago,
Which bound her to Van Buren's broken—
But Crow Chapman, Crow.

Contrary to all expectation,
Maine for the Whigs does go,
Flap, flap your wings, *like all the nation,*
And Crow Chapman, Crow.

Maryland, we see's resuming,
Her faith four years ago—
Enough it is, to set us fuming—
But Crow Chapman, Crow.

State after State, although we're losing,
No doubting we must show—
Our game is, "*Tip*" to be abusing,
And Crow Chapman, Crow.

THE REASON WHY.

Now tell me, Father, why men shout
So loud for HARRISON?
In ev'ry crowd, in ev'ry street,
They only speak of one!

'Tis a long tale to tell my son,
You'll hardly understand—
Bad wicked men are now in pow'r,
A curse o'er all the land.

Now, these bad men we want to send
Back to their homes away,
And that is why you hear us call
For HARRISON all day.

But Father dear, is HARRISON
Quite certain not to do
As those bad wicked men have done,
So hated now by you?

My son, we judge what men will *do*
By what they've done before,
And ev'ry time we find them true
We trust them more and more.

Now, this great man whose name you hear
Proclaim'd by every one,
Has wielded pow'r almost as great
As many Kings have done;
And yet he never ever'd a hair
From honor's strictest laws.
He thought it recompense enough
To fight in Freedom's cause!
And many times his life he risk'd
Upon the battle field,
And though the foe oft press'd him close
He ne'er was known to yield.
So now, my child, you see why men
Do shout for "FREEDOM'S SON;"
And why they'll never leave the fight
They nobly have begun,
'Till victory's banner waves supreme,
HURRAH FOR HARRISON!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Chamber's Edinburg Journal.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Remarkable conduct of a little Girl.

The following extraordinary act was performed by a child in Lyons not long ago, according to a continental paper:

An unfortunate artisan, the father of a family, was deprived of work by the depressed state of his trade during a whole winter. It was with great difficulty that he could get a morsel of bread now and then for his famished wife and children. Things grew worse and worse with him, and at length on attempting to rise one morning for the purpose of going out as usual, in quest of employment, he fell back in a fainting condition beside his wife, who had already been confined to her bed by illness for two months. The poor man felt himself ill and his strength utterly gone. He had two boys yet in mere childhood, and one girl about twelve or thirteen years old. For a long time the whole charge of the household had fallen on this girl. She had tended the sick bed of her mother, and had watched over her little brothers with more than parental care. Now, when the father too was taken ill, there seemed to be not a vestage of hope in the family, except in the exertions that might be made by her young as she was.

The first thought of the little girl, was to seek for work proportioned to her strength. But that the family might not starve in the meantime, she resolved to go to one of the houses of charity where food was given out, she had heard to the poor and needy. The person to whom she addressed herself, accordingly inscribed her name in the list of applicants, and told her to come back again in a day or two, when the case would have been deliberated upon. Alas! during this deliberation her parents and brothers would starve. The girl stated this, but was informed that the formalities mentioned were indispensable. She came again to the street, and, almost agonized by the knowledge how anxiously she was expected with bread at home, she resolved to ask charity from the passengers in the public ways.

No one heeded the modest unobtrusive appeal of her outstretched hand. Her heart was too full to permit her to speak. Could any one have seen the torturing anxiety that filled her heart, she must have been pitied and relieved. As the case stood, it is not perhaps surprising that some rude being mocked her with the police. She was frightened. Shivering with cold and crying bitterly, she fled homewards. When she mounted the stairs and opened the door, the first word she heard was the cries of her brothers for something to eat—bread!!—She saw her father soothing and supporting her fainting mother, and heard him say, Bread!—she dies for want of food."

"I have no bread!" cried the poor girl, with anguish in her tones.

The cry of disappointment and despair which came at these words from her father and brothers caused her to recall what she had said, and conceal the truth. 'I have not got it yet,' she exclaimed, but I will have it immediately. I have given the baker the money, he was serving some rich people, and he told me to wait or come back. I came to tell that it would soon be here.

After these words, without waiting for a reply she left the house again. A thought had entered her head, and maddened by the distresses of those she loved so dearly, she had instantaneously resolved to put it into execution. She ran from one street to another till she saw a baker's shop in which there appeared to be no person, and then, summoning all her determination, she entered, lifted a loaf and fled! The shopkeeper saw her from behind. He cried loudly, ran out after her, and pointed her out to the people passing by. The girl ran on. She was pursued, and finally a man seized the loaf which she carried. The object of her desire taken away, she had no motive to proceed and was seized at once. They conveyed her towards the office of the police: a crowd as usual having gathered in attendance. The poor girl threw around her despairing glances which seemed to seek some favorable object from whom to ask mercy. At last, when she had been brought to the court of the police office; and was in waiting for the order to enter, she saw before her a little girl of her own age, who appeared to look on her with a glance full of kindness and compassion. Under the impulse of the moment, still thinking of the condition of her family, she whispered to the stranger the cause of her act of theft.

Father and mother, and my two brothers are dying for want of bread!' said she.

"Where?" asked the strange girl anxiously.

Rue———, No 10.———. She had only time to add the name of her parents to this communication, when she was carried in before the commissary of police.

Meanwhile, the poor family at home suffered all the miseries of suspense. Fears for their child's safety, were added to the other afflictions of the parents. At length they heard footsteps ascending the stairs. An eager cry of hope was uttered by all the four unfortunates, but alas! a stranger appeared in place of their own little one. Yet the stranger appeared to them like an angel. Her cheeks had a beautiful bloom, and long flaxen hair fell in curls upon her shoulders. She brought to them bread, and a small basket of other provisions. 'Your girl,' she said, 'will not come back perhaps to day; but keep up your spirits, see what she has sent you." After these encouraging words, the young messenger of good put into the hands of the father five francs, and then, turning round to cast a look of pity and satisfaction on the poor family, who were dumb with emotion, she disappeared.

The history of these five francs is the most remarkable part of this affair. This little benevolent fairy was, it is almost unnecessary to say, the same pitying spectator who had been addressed by the abstractor of the loaf at the police office. As soon as she had heard what was said there, she had gone away, resolved to take some meat to the poor family. But she remembered that her mamma was from home that day, and was at a loss how to procure money or food, until she bethought herself of a resource of a strange kind. She recollected a hair dresser, who lived near her mother's house, and who knew her family, had often commended her beautiful hair, and told her to come to him whenever she wished to have it cut, and he would give her a louis for it. This used to make her proud and pleased, but she now thought of it in a different way. In order to secure money for the assistance of the starving family, she went straight to the hair dresser's, put him in mind of his promise, and offered to let him cut off her pretty locks for what he thought them worth.

Naturally surprised by such an application, the hair dresser, who was a kind and intelligent man, made inquiry into the cause of his young friend's visit. Her secret was easily drawn from her, and it caused the hair dresser almost to shed tears of pleasure. He feigned to comply with the conditions proposed, and gave the bargainer fifteen francs, promising to come and claim his purchase money at some future day. The little girl then bought provisions, got a basket and set out on her errand of mercy. But before she returned, the hair-dresser had gone to her mothers, found that lady at home, and related to her the whole circumstance. So that when the possessor of the golden tresses came back, she was gratified by being received in the open arms of her blessed and praising parent.

When the story was told at the police office by the hair-dresser, the abstraction of the loaf was visited by no severe punishment. The singular circumstance connected with the case raised many friends to the artisan and his family, and he was soon restored to health and comfort.

A SINGULAR DREAM.

The velocity of thought while a person is dreaming, is a phenomenon which has often excited the attention of philosophers. The best illustration of it which we have ever seen is the following account of a dream by Comte Lavalette:—At the time of its occurrence Lavalette was in prison under sentence of death, which had been passed upon him for his conduct during the "Hundred days:" "One night as I was asleep, the clock of the Palais de Justice struck twelve, and awoke me. I heard the gate open to relieve the sentry, but I fell asleep, again immediately. In this sleep, I dreamed that I was standing in the Rue St. Honore, at the corner of the Rue de l'Estrelle. A melancholy darkness spread around me; all was still—nevertheless, a low and uncertain sound arose. All of a sudden, I perceived at the bottom of the street, and advancing toward me, a troop of cavalry, the men and horses headless all flayed. The men held torches in their hands, the red flames of which illuminated faces without skin, and bloody muscles.—Their hollow eyes rolled fearfully in their large sockets; their mouths open from ear to ear, and helmets of hanging flesh covered their hideous heads. The horses dragged along their own skins in the kennels, which overflowed with blood on both sides. Pale and dishevelled women appeared and disappeared alternately at the windows in dismal silence; low and inarticulate groans filled the air; and I remained in the street alone, petrified with horror, and deprived of strength sufficient to seek my safety by flight. This horrible troop continued passing in a rapid gallop, and casting frightful looks on me. Their march, I thought, continued for five hours, and they were followed by an immense number of artillery wagons, full of bleeding corpses, whose limbs still quivered; a disgusting smell of blood and bitumen almost choked me. At length the iron gates of the prison shutting with great force, awoke me again. I made my repeater strike; it was no more than *midnight;* so that the horrible phantasmagoria had lasted no more than *two or three minutes*—that is to say, the time necessary for *relieving the sentry* and shutting the gate. The cold was severe and the watch-word short. The next day the turnkey confirmed my calculations. I nevertheless, do not remember a single event in my life, the duration of which I have been able more exactly to calculate, of which the details are deeper engraven in my memory, and of which I preserve a more perfect consciousness."

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct, 23, 1840. 5tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of Lincoln Steward deed. are requested to come forward and settle against Christmas. As the estate is in debt no longer indulgence can be given.

J. W. POTTS, *Admr.*

Oct. 27. 1840. 4t

E. H. ANDREWS, *DENTIST,*

WOULD inform the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln, that he is at present on a visit to Virginia, but expects to return in the course of from 6 to 10 weeks, from which time he shall make Charlotte his permanent residence. His permanency he hopes will give satisfaction and surety of his performing his operations faithfully to the best of his skill and ability.

Oct. 19, 1840. 18

To the Public.

THE public are hereby warned against an imposter, by the name of DOUGLAS, who is loafing about the country with no occupation except pleasing the people by grinding on a Machine he calls a Cymbal. He is very fond of good Liquor and makes tall bills, especially at Taverns, and borrows money by small pieces as frequently as he can dupe the unsuspecting with the idea that his money is in large bills. Said Douglas is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, wears a blue cloth coat, and carries with him saddle bags, &c. He left Charlotte between the 18th and 19th instant, without paying his bill. All Landlords may be on the look out, as he can easily be detected.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1840. 4tf

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 14th day of November next, I will sell on the premises, a tract of land formerly owned by Henry Massey, dec'd., lying in Mecklenburg county, on the North side of 12 Mile Creek, containing **1200** acres, more or less. Said Land will be sold by virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law, and if thought advisable, will be divided to suit purchasers. By order of Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Oct 5. 1840. 47 Price adv. $2.

N. B. Terms made known on the day of sale.

PETERS' PILLS.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price **50** cents per box.

—ALSO—

BECKWITH PILLS, GALLIGHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILL, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, and Chronic Liver Diseases, VALIER'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Gonorrhœa, &c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, October, 1840. 4tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to authorize the Colonel-Commandants of the Militia of Mecklenburg, to order out their Officers for drill, (non-commissioned as well as commissioned) for at least three days in each and every year. *Oct.* 16, 1840. 6tr

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1840.

Alexander J. McLenahan } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Sarah McLenahan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Sarah McLenahan, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and Carolina Watchman, that the said Sarah McLenahan appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1841, and answer, or said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Jenning B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Charlotte, the 3rd Monday in August, A. D. 1840, and the 65th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $10. 114

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is carrying on the above Business, on Main-street, nearly opposite to Mr. Kerr's Tavern. SADDLES will be manufactured principally by Andw. Montgomery, whose work is well known throughout the country. From his experience and punctuality he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

GREEN HIDES and all kinds of merchantable PRODUCE will be taken in payment. Also, a boy about the age of 15 years, of good character, will be taken as an apprentice.

ROBT. JOHNSON.

Sept. 21, 1840. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Flour, Pork, Butter, Bacon, &c. &c. taken in payment for work.

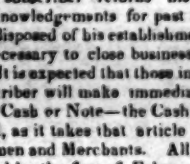
PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Lancaster C. H.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken this establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support his house has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to render the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Sept. 12, 1840. 46tf

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.



THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhees,** and **2** well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 9 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.

Pay Up.

SOME of our Notes and Accounts are of long standing. Those interested, will please call and settle the same immediately, by CASH, or the equivalent. MONEY we must have. COTTON taken at a fair price in payment or for GOODS.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 21, 1840. 4tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of October, 1840.

A—E. H. Andrews, Edwd. Alexander, Ulysses Alexander, Miss S. J. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander, Mrs. E. J. Aiken, A. J. Alexander, Elias Alexander.

B—N. Boyden, A. S. Barry, E. G. Batt, Thos. Brown, A. Bryant, M. S. Berryhill, Miss M. E. M. C. Buckhanon.

C—Miss U. Capps, Rev. T. J. Crowan, Mr. Caldwell, W. Canady, S. Combs, J. Capps, M. Castoe.

D—S Dolin, J. R. Dodge, A. Dunn, R. H. M. Davidson.

F—L. Ferin.

G—E. Griffith 2, A. G. Gee.

H—T. D. Houston, W. Hunter, F. Hartsaw, A. Hipp, A. R. Houston, J. Howard, Wm. Hutchison, Mrs. E. Harris, J. O'Hale.

I & J—B. Irwin, R. Jones, Jas. Johnston.

K—Geo. Keatler, Rev. T. S. Kendal, M. J. H. Kenedy.

L—Rev. H. W. Lebanz, J. Latshfield.

M—H. McLure, F. H. McDowell, W. Murbach, Miss C. L. Musbet, H. Megahey, Z. Melcolar, M. Minsham, A. McLure.

O—Oliver Orr.

P—J. W. Potts, J. Penman, J. Phillips, S. Van Pelt, W. P. Pritchard, W. Phillips, R. Puryear.

R—Charles H. Robinson, J. Rigler, E. H. Ross.

S—B. Steard, Mrs. M. Smith, J. Shull, Huggins & Stackover, C. Sheppard, J. Sharp, W. Shaffer, I. Spencer, D. Shelby.

T—Mrs. Narcissa Thompson, S. Tarlton, Rev. G. R. Talley.

W—R. B. Wallace, Jno. Wilson, Jas. Wilson, E. P. Williams, J. G. Williamson, A. T. Wilkholm.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early in August. The Swan, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The Asses, Capt. Lobbock, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for wharfage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown, Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Mowry, Jr. for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, *President.*

Cheraw, Aug. 4, 1840. 45t

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MAKES.

April 8, 1840.

Mrs. M. S. B. Dana,

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED

"The Southern Harp,"

CONSISTING of Sacred Poems, adapted to the most admired popular airs. The want of serious words to tunes of uncommon beauty, has, for a long time, been felt by herself and many others; and she hopes that this effort will gratify those who would prefer that the melodies they love should be clothed in language to which every serious heart and thinking mind can respond. Her aim will be to combine taste with piety; and thus while the ear is gratified, to improve the heart. She is persuaded that many beautiful musical compositions have sunk into silence, because set to trifling words.

The work will be published in one volume, of from 150 to 200 pages, handsomely bound; and the cost will be $1 per volume.

It will be published this fall, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to cover the expense. If convenient, those who subscribe are requested to pay in advance.

We give below one or two specimens of the style and design of the work, omitting the music.

TUNE—"*The banks of the Blue Moselle.*"

When the bloom is on thy maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may never die;
Though beauteous flowers may wither here,
Where blighting storms destroy,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.

When the cheek grows pale, and the heart grows faint,
And dimmed is the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agony!
Oh! sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmly may he rest,
And forget his woes, in a long repose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

TUNE—"*Here we meet too soon to part!*"

We shall meet—no more to part,
Cease thy sorrows, mourning heart!
Weary days will soon depart,
Then we may rest forever!
When the work of life is done—
When the victor's crown is won—
Then, immortal life begun,
We no more shall sever.
We shall meet, &c.
In the home of peace and bliss—
In the world where Jesus is—
Where we bid adieu to this,
We may love forever!
Purified from every stain,
Through the Lamb that once was slain,
Dearest, we shall meet again,
And be parted never!
We shall meet, &c.

Subscription lists may be found at the Depository, Chalmers-street; at the Book Store of Mr. Beale, King-street; and the Courier Office, East Bay.

Charleston, Aug. 1, 1840.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for the establishment of a Ferry across Catawba River, at the place where the Lincolnton road crosses said River, and for the establishment of a Toll-Bridge across the South Fork of said River, at the place where the Lincolnton road crosses said South Fork.

JOHN WILSON.

Sept. 1, 1840. 49tf

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

THE subscribers continue to sell Goods at their Store in Charlotte, at very reduced prices, for CASH, Country Produce, or good notes due in CASH. All Notes and Accounts due 1841, the 1st of next must be paid inadvertently, or they will be put for collection.

ELAM B. TAYLOR.

August 17, 1840. 41tf

DR. C. J. FOX

INFORMS the citizens of Mecklenburg and the surrounding country, that he is receiving an extensive and the country, that he is receiving an extensive and the largest and best assortment of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, &c.
Patent Medicines,
Thompsonian Medicines,
PERFUMERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS,
for Medical Uses,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.

ever offered in this market. Also, some superior

Chewing Tobacco,

all of which he will sell low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to and carefully packed up.

His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.

Aug. 11, 1840. 40tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to dispatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workmen; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, in the care of B. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of Job Painting neatly executed and at short notice.

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Bunner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and reviving them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and proved a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,

Charlotte, N. C.